

GERMANS HELD FOR SIX DAYS IN FLANDERS AND 35 IN PICARDY

border of Locon and the Lawe River. Our positions in this locality have been improved. On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

TWO RAIDS BY THE FRENCH ON PICARDY BATTLEFIELDS

Germans Driven Back in Attack on the Amiens Front, Losing a Number of Dead.

[FRENCH REPORT]

PARIS, May 6.—The report issued to-day by the War Office is as follows:

"In the course of the night the French made two successful raids, one west of Hangard, the other southeast of Noyon, and brought back prisoners."

"After a violent bombardment the enemy attempted to approach our lines southwest of Anchin Farm, on the Amiens front. He was repulsed completely, leaving a number of dead on the ground."

"In the Champagne a French detachment penetrated the German defenses in the region north of Lorraine, northwest of Rheims, after a spirited engagement, in the course of which our troops inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The detachment returned to the French lines, bringing back a quantity of material."

"In Lorraine, in the vicinity of Abaucourt, a French reconnoitering detachment after a skirmish took prisoners without suffering any losses. There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front."

BERLIN CLAIMS REPULSE OF FRENCH AT KEMMEL HILL

Capture of 300 Prisoners Is Also Announced—British Said to Have Failed West of Bailleul.

[GERMAN REPORT]

BERLIN, Sunday, May 5, via London.—The following statement has been issued by the War Office:

"After the strongest artillery preparation French divisions attacked our positions on Kemmel Hill and near Bailleul unsuccessfully. They were repulsed with heavy losses and left over 300 prisoners in our hands. An intended attack by an English division west of Bailleul failed to develop because of our fire."

"South of Hebuterne (north of the Somme) strong British thrusts failed. The battle front on both sides of the Somme saw a revival of artillery activity in the evening. It increased especially near Villers-Bretonneux and on the west bank of the Avre."

ALLIED ARTILLERY FORCES PRUSSIAN TO DELAY NEW DRIVE

British and French on Flanders Fronts, Aided by Weather, Keep the Enemy in Trouble.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, May 5 (Associated Press).—Sunday still found the Prussian commanders working desperately to whip their organizations into shape for a renewal of the delayed offensive, while the Allied forces, aided by the weather, continued counter operations which are most disconcerting to an enemy playing against time.

Saturday the Allies occupied a large number of important positions at various points along the front of 4,000 yards west of Kemmel. The British also made an advance of 400 yards along the front of 4,000 yards northwest of Locon, thereby gaining a number of positions which had been contested many days. Sunday morning the Germans tried to regain some of these positions, but were repulsed.

The spirit of the Allied troops remains at the highest pitch. They know that every day's delay is in itself a victory for them. Each twenty-four hours that slips by makes America loom larger on the horizon and brings the much-needed overseas troops nearer the battle lines.

The German and Polish are fighting gallantly and dying willingly because they know their sacrifice will not be in vain, since the United States will insure victory a little later.

NEW GERMAN TANKS NOT UP TO THE MARK; ARMOR OF POOR QUALITY

Hindenburg Said They Were Not of Much Use but Gave Them a Trial.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, May 5 (Associated Press).—

Certainly, a pound of "SALADA" will yield more cups than will a pound of ordinary tea. The freshness and quality of the leaf ensure this.

Germany Agrees Not to Transport War Material Over Railway.

THE HAGUE, Sunday, May 5.—In announcing to the Dutch Chamber to-day that Holland and Germany had reached an agreement, Foreign Minister Loefer explained the settlement of the German demand for transport over the Dutch railway by way of Rotterdam, Germany, he said, had agreed to let the German demand for transport over the Dutch railway be met by the Dutch government, but that the Dutch government had no right to let the transport of troops, munitions, or other war material be carried over the Dutch railway.

Press).—Further details are now available from various sources regarding the new German tanks, several of which made such a poor showing at Villers-Bretonneux on April 24. The machine weighs forty-five tons and is so unwieldy it is unable to negotiate broad trenches and cannot move over ground torn heavily by shells.

A direct artillery hit will put one out of action, and they are also vulnerable to machine gun and rifle fire at various points. The armament consists of a 2.2-inch gun forward, which fires high explosives and case shot; six heavy machine guns, two on each side and two in the rear.

Prior to the appearance of these tanks south of the Somme Field Marshal von Hindenburg inspected some of them at Charleroi. One was taken out for a trial and got ditched in a trench. The Field Marshal said he did not think the tanks would be of much use, but since they had been made they had better be given a trial.

CAPTURED LETTERS SHOW GERMANS ARE LONGING FOR PEACE

"All This in the West Too Wicked for Anything," Says Writer.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, May 5 (Associated Press).—Interesting comments by German civilians have been furnished from an enemy mailbag captured before it was delivered to the soldiers along a section of the Flanders front. Almost without exception references are made in the letters to the stoppage of leave and the parcel post from the front. The tone is resigned rather than recalcitrant. One letter from Berlin, dated April 25, read:

"Peace does not seem to be coming along as we fondly hoped. All this in the west is too wicked for anything. Four years of it now and no sign of the end. We hope every day it will come to a decision and the British will be driven into the North Sea, but they stand firm."

"We have such a scarcity of shoes that it is impossible to get them. If there are any in Belgium, please send me a pair," says a letter dated in Eindhoven on April 25.

CRISIS PAST IN HOLLAND.

Germany Agrees Not to Transport War Material Over Railway.

PRESIDENT ORDERS PROBE OF BORGLUM AIRCRAFT CHARGES

Correspondence Reveals Wilson Never Considered Sculptor Official Investigator.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A Department of Justice investigation of the charges of graft in aircraft production made by Gustav Borglum, sculptor, was ordered to-day by President Wilson.

Borglum's charges of pro-German influence also will be investigated. Demand for a criminal investigation was made in the Senate recently.

Investigation by the Department of Justice was asked of the President by Howard Coffin, formerly Chairman of the Aircraft Board, who declared he requested it that the reputation of innocent men might not be ruined by charges that have been made.

At the same time the order for the investigation was announced, President Wilson's correspondence with Borglum was given out at the White House. It disclosed that the President last month advised Borglum he never considered him an official investigator and practically dispensed with his services.

The correspondence follows:

"Dec. 6, 1917.

"My dear Mr. Borglum: Your letter of Nov. 22 to Mr. Tumulty was kind enough to show me and I had meant to write you sooner about it. Of course, what you say disturbs me not a little and I write to ask you if you will not do me the great favor of indicating as specifically as possible the weaknesses you see in our present organization in the matter of aeronautics."

"I would also appreciate it very warmly if you would tell me what men of practical gifts not now connected with the service of the Government you think could be serviceable to us in working toward a successful result."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Then followed the letter which Borglum construed to be one of personal investigation for the President:

"Jan. 2, 1918.

"My dear Mr. Borglum: I have your letter of Dec. 25. Knowing the earnest of loyal purpose with which you have written me I have conferred with the Secretary of War and at his request and my own hearty concurrence I urge you to come at once to Washington, lay the whole matter frankly and fully before the Secretary and by your own investigation discover the facts of this business. The Secretary of War assures me that he will be delighted to clothe you with full authority to get to the bottom of every situation and that he will place at your disposal the services of Mr. Stanley King, a member of his own personal staff, if you desire to have his counsel in your inquiries."

"The Secretary further says that he will bring you into personal contact with Gen. Squier, whom you doubtless already know personally, and will direct that every facility of inquiry be placed at your disposal."

"When you have thus investigated, if the other experts whom you suggest in your letter of Dec. 25 still seem desirable to be appointed, you can say so to the Secretary; and in the event of any difference of judgment between you which seems to me impossible, I would be most happy to have a report from you personally to me on any phase of the matter which remains in the slightest degree doubtful in your mind. Cordially yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Borglum, after conducting his inquiry, wrote the President, to which the President replied March 15, saying the whole aircraft matter was undergoing careful review.

Owing to the fact that the Borglum letters were regarded as "slanders" they were not made public. Complaints from him, however, that he was not getting all the information he sought brought the following from President Wilson on April 15:

"My dear Mr. Borglum: I am afraid that for some time you have been under a serious misapprehension. You call my attention to the fact that you were not supplied with the information expert assistance in the investigation which you of your own motion undertook of the aircraft production."

"You will remember that at the beginning you wrote to me saying that you feared and believed that there were serious errors not only, but serious bad practices in the aircraft production, and, after consulting with the Secretary of War, I wrote you that if that was your impression you were, of course, at liberty to examine any evidence that was in our possession."

"I never at any time constituted you an official investigator. I merely gave you the right to look into the matter of your own motion, and I am sure that the letter which the Secre-

MARTIN GREEN'S GUIDE THROUGH TRENCHES AND INTO NO MAN'S LAND



American Officer Tells of Evening World Man's Visit to a Listening Post.

Lieut. William H. Deers, with Pershing's forces in France, was the officer assigned to conduct Martin Green, the Evening World's war correspondent, through the front line trenches. The results of this expedition Green presented vividly in a dispatch to the Evening World.

In a recent letter to his wife, who lives at No. 3037 Bailey Avenue, Kingsbridge, with her two children, Lieut. Deers referred to this visit along the rim of no man's land.

"When I wrote to you about being visited by Irvin Cobb," he said in this letter, "that was while we were in the trenches, although I couldn't tell you so at the time. I took him and Martin Green of the Evening World all through our system of trenches that we were holding, even out to one of our listening posts, which was a considerable distance out in no man's land. It was an interesting trip for them both."

tary of War provided you with he gave you with the same purpose and idea.

"We have wished at every point to assist you and to make possible for you what you wish to do, but we have at no time regarded you as the official representative of the Administration in making the investigation. If I had so regarded you I would, of course, have supplied you with such assistance as you feel you have lacked."

"You will understand, of course, that I write this in the most cordial way and only because it is evident from your last letter that you have been laboring under a misapprehension."

"I hope that you will be willing and that you feel that it is your duty to put at the disposal of those whom I have constituted official investigators all the evidence that may be in your possession."

"Cordially and sincerely yours," "WOODROW WILSON."

When President Wilson sent Borglum's report to Secretary Baker he wrote the Secretary the following letter:

"My Dear Baker. Here is Mr. Borglum's preliminary report. Is there not some one entirely disconnected with aeronautics and from those who are prominent in carrying out the airplane programme who you can ask to go over this thing with an unbiased mind and give his naive impressions of it? There may be something worthy of our consideration and suggestions worthy to be adopted. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Following publication of Borglum's "revelations," Senator Thomas, Colorado, asked President Wilson's advice on the matter and received this reply from the President to-day:

"My Dear Senator: You were kind enough to consult me the other day about the wholesale charges in regard to the production of aircraft which have been lodged by Mr. Gustav Borglum. I take the liberty of writing you this letter in order to say more formally what I said to you then informally, namely, that every instrumentality at the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation if any kind if the allegations made by Mr. Borglum are considered worthy of serious consideration, and I sincerely hope that the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation of the constituted authorities of the Government."

"Only in this way can the reputation of those whose actions have been perfectly regular and blameless be protected and the guilt if there is any definitely lodged where it should be lodged. Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Howard Coffin sent the following

DELAY IN OUTPUT OF BROWNING GUN BRINGS ON STORM

Breakdown Rivals That in Aircraft Production, Representatives Charge.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Production of heavy Browning machine guns has been "a failure comparable only to the breakdown of the aircraft programme," members of the House Military Affairs Committee declared to-day. The number of these guns so far produced has been "ridiculously small," Representative Kahn, ranking Republican, declared after the committee had spent two hours questioning Gen. Dixon, now in charge of this work.

A military investigation of the failure has already been started, Gen. Dixon said, asking that a Congressional investigation be delayed until the results of the present inquiry are known.

Conditions at the plants of the Colt Arms Company are being stringently inspected now, Gen. Dixon said. The majority of the contracts for the heavy Browning guns are held by this company. Production of the lighter Browning guns is improving, members declared.

Gen. Dixon placed the blame for the delay of the heavy guns on a "bad disorganization" of the Colt Company, due to the draft and other causes. Many of the company's skilled workers refused to claim exemption, he said.

To-day's hearing revealed the Government has practically decided to abandon the cost plus system of contracts, Gen. Dixon declared. The Ordnance Department was now making only flat rate contracts.

NO PEACE OFFER MADE TO ALLIES, SAYS BALFOUR

(Continued from First Page.)

through a neutral seemed to put the situation beyond the realm of serious consideration. Yet there are some who, looking forward to the day when a peace offer will be made which will become the basis of preliminary negotiations, were inclined to examine the terms as outlined.

President Wilson's declaration for force to the utmost until the German military autocracy is broken, and the response it received from the Allied Governments and people, would seem to put the purported German offer out of consideration, primarily because of its proposal of a status quo in the east, which only can be interpreted as a peace leaving Germany in practical possession of Russia, which a British official recently declared would leave Germany in position to fight the whole world indifferently.

But despite the fact that the United States and the Allies make no secret of being frankly suspicious of any German peace offer and are determined not to be trapped into a premature peace through a propaganda which easily might grow from an unwise jealousy of him. He was a driver for five years in the Street Cleaning Department and was drafted on Feb. 27. His letters home were always full of good cheer and enthusiasm for the army.

From all that could be learned from the two families the only motive for the murder is that of robbery. They say that Mrs. Harrity had at least \$40 on her person.

SUFFRAGE VOTE HELD OFF.

Senate Falls by One to Set Friday as Date.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—By a margin of one vote a motion proposed that the Senate proceed next Friday to consider the House Woman Suffrage resolution to the Constitution was defeated in the Senate to-day. The vote was 10 to 21, just less than the necessary two-thirds.

Requests that the House resolution be disposed of or taken up Thursday were objected to by Senator Smith of South Carolina, and Senator Jones said he would ask the Senate to-morrow to decide when a vote should be taken.

Telegram to the President from Berlin, Ga.

"The President. Charges of dishonesty have been made against the Aircraft Board which demand the fullest inquiry. I request and urge that an official inquiry be had in order that the reputations of innocent men may not be ruined."

"HOWARD COFFIN."

In reply President Wilson said: "Your telegram received. You may be sure I shall co-operate in every way to prevent what you rightly fear might happen. The Department of Justice will co-operate to the utmost in seeing that all charges are proved and the truth got at."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday May 4, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 20.14 cents per pound—Adv.

DEATH OF MAJOR BAIRD WAS DUE TO HEART DISEASE

Richmond Hill Officer Was Spanish-American War Veteran and Wore Decorations for Bravery.

Mrs. Theresa Baird of No. 2366 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, received word to-day of the death in France of her husband, Major Charles G. Baird. He died of heart disease.

Major Baird was born in Philadelphia thirty-eight years ago and had served in the army twenty years. He was decorated for bravery in the Spanish-American War and recommended for distinguished service in the Philippines. At the outbreak of the present war he organized a signal corps composed of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he had long been engaged as a divisional operator. On his arrival in France he was placed in charge of the telephone and telegraph service of the American Expeditionary Forces.

MAN AND WOMAN SLAIN AT CAMP UPTON ARE IDENTIFIED

(Continued from First Page.)

woods were full of squads on the man hunt.

EXPECT TO CAPTURE THE SLAYER SOON.

"I am satisfied," said Major Walker this afternoon, "that no one connected with the contentment was the murderer. I think we know who did the killing and believe it will not be long before he is arrested."

The authorities of Suffolk County, where the contentment is located, were notified soon after the crime and Deputy Sheriffs were scouring the county all last night. The Brooklyn police were also notified.

Mrs. Harrity's identity was established by papers found in the handbag she carried, and through which the bullet that ended her life had passed.

Maloney was twenty-six years old. His mother had been the intimate friend of Mrs. Rose Harrity for ten or twelve years, and lived across the street from her at No. 46 Fourth Street, Brooklyn. It was 1 o'clock this morning when both families were told of the double murder. Mrs. Maloney is prostrated. Her husband, Michael, could give no reason for the murder unless, he said, it was actuated by robbery.

Mrs. Harrity's husband died three months ago and his life insurance and his pension from the gas company where he had worked made comfortable circumstances for the widow and her three children. James, the eldest, is fifteen, and there is a younger brother and sister. Mrs. Harrity was thirty-eight years old and had shared Mrs. Maloney's motherly interest in the man who was murdered.

The two women had planned a visit to Maloney yesterday. The soldier, hearing of the arrangement, wrote his mother to postpone the visit till next Sunday, as that would be "Mother's Day" and he would have more liberty and time to spend with them. The women talked over the matter. Both had prepared packages for the soldier and it was finally decided that Mrs. Harrity would go and carry the packages.

The neighbors speak in the highest terms of Mrs. Harrity. She was a good mother, they say, and a woman of kindly and human impulses. So far as everybody connected with her knew, she had no enemy; nor had the dead man any sweetheart to inspire jealousy of him. He was a driver for five years in the Street Cleaning Department and was drafted on Feb. 27. His letters home were always full of good cheer and enthusiasm for the army.

From all that could be learned from the two families the only motive for the murder is that of robbery. They say that Mrs. Harrity had at least \$40 on her person.

GERMANS PUT POISON GAS IN PRISONERS' LETTERS

French Women Made Ill in Opening Mail From Relatives Held as Captive.

PARIS, April 18.—(Correspondence of Associated Press).—Germans are credited, in reports received here, with injecting asphyxiating gas into letters sent home by prisoners in their camps. Sisters recently were ill in the village of La Selve, near the German border, for several days, after opening a letter from a French prisoner in Germany.

On the same day, it is said, another woman received a letter, also containing poison gas, from her husband, a captive in Bavaria. Other cases have been reported.

Secret Reported in Buffalo Chemical Plant Explosion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Nearly a score of men were injured, seven of them seriously, in an explosion at the plant of the National Aniline and Chemical Company in Abbott Road to-day. Fire which followed the explosion was quickly controlled.

Poincare Receives U. S. Labor Mission.

PARIS, May 6.—Members of the American labor delegation were received this afternoon by President Poincare at the Palace of the Elisee.

PRESIDENT WANTS TO SEE PERSHING'S FIRST FIFTY

Veterans of Battle Line Start for Fort Meyer and Later Will Visit the White House.

The sixteen honored veterans of Pershing's army who came to New York to put ginger into the last week of the Liberty Loan drive made a regretful farewell to-day to the city and started for Fort Meyer, Va. Joined there by their companions of the original Pershing's First Fifty, they are to go to the White House and meet President Wilson.

Joseph Harrington, in charge of the Speakers' Bureau of the Loan Committee, received orders early to-day from Adm. Gen. McCall, in Washington, directing that the sixteen veterans in recruiting office here and receive their transportation, then take the train for the South. When Mr. Harrington broke the news that the President wished to see them the fighting lads seemed to believe that even New York's honors were to be exceeded.

The Liberty Department of the Loan Committee offered them the opportunity to send cables back to their commanding officers on the battle line. Sgt. Paul Havens, Corp. Edgar Barnes and Private Henry H. Harrison united in sending to Col. J. J. McInnes of the Engineers this optimistic report:

"U. S. backing boys in France, heart and soul and pocketbook. Reception of Pershing's Fifty and Third Loan success prove it."

CARREL WAR HOSPITAL PERSISTENTLY BOMBARDED

Red Cross Flag and White Cross on Lawn Ignored by German Aviators.

PARIS, May 6.—The hospital established near the front by Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, has been persistently bombed by German aviators, and is almost entirely destroyed, despite the fact that it constantly flew a flag bearing a huge Red Cross and was further identified by an immense white cross marked on the lawn.

The wounded were removed early in April, the only victims of the bombing being two doctors who were slightly injured. Dr. Carrel will install the hospital in Paris or the suburbs.

NINE TONS OF BOMBS HIT CHAULNES RR. JUNCTION

British Aviators Bring Down One German Machine and Disable Four Others.

LONDON, May 6.—The official statement on aerial activity issued last night by the War Office reads:

"There was a dense mist Saturday until evening, when reconnaissance was possible. Nine tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes railway junction."

"There was very little air fighting. One hostile machine was brought down by our aviators and four others were disabled. Two of our machines are missing. Two of our machines missing since May 3 have since returned."

GILMARTIN LEFT \$200,000.

Only Charitable Bequest of Bachelor Is \$3,000 to Church.

The will of John E. Gilmartin of No. 104 Madison Avenue, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office to-day, disposes of an estate valued at upward of \$200,000.

The only charitable institution named in the will is St. James's Church on James Street, which gets \$2,000, to Edward J. Fitzgerald, Emory street, a cousin, to bequeath \$25,000, to Daniel J. Gilmartin of Westfield, N. J., another cousin, \$10,000, to "St. John's School of St. Clair Academy, Clinton, Pa., a sister is left \$2,500. Bequests of \$1,000 each were made to Gen. A. E. Meade of Brooklyn, Bernard Glavin, and Mrs. Honora Cronin, for many years the householders of the bachelor. The residuary legatee is a nephew, John B. Coleman, of No. 155 West 85th Street.

LYNCHING ANGERS GERMANS.

Berlin Paper Hints at Reprisals on Americans.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—The lynching at Collinsville, Ill., last month of Robert P. Praeger, a German who was accused of disloyalty, has infuriated German editors.

The Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin calls upon the German Government to make strong representations to Washington, reminding the American Government that Germany holds a number of American prisoners upon whom reprisals might be taken "so as to prevent the lynching of Germans in America from becoming a fashionable sport."

P. ALICO WINNERS.

FIRST PLACE—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Second place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Third place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Fourth place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Fifth place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Sixth place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Seventh place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Eighth place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Ninth place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last). Tenth place—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Josephine Zarate, 104 (last).

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special for Monday, May 6th

ASSORTED GLOSS GOODIES—If you want into any "exclusive" confectionery shop and ask for "Assorted Goodies" you will get no finer assortment, better value or greater variety than after you today at the Post Office. In this collection you will find all the delicious treats as well as the newest novelties in candy. SPECIAL FOR ONE DAY ONLY, POUND BOX 19c

SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW UPHELD IN ALL FORMS

Supreme Court Decides Men Can Be Sent Anywhere to Fight for U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Men raised under the draft can be sent anywhere in the world to fight for the United States, the Supreme Court to-day decided. This action upholds the selective draft law in every particular.

The right of Congress to conscript men for foreign service was attacked by Robert Cox, Kansas City, drafted, sent to Camp Funston. He asked for a writ of habeas corpus directing Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in command of the camp, to release him from service on the ground that there was no constitutional right to compel him to fight in foreign lands. This was denied by a Kansas court.

Chief Justice White also denied the motion to build Gen. Wood in contempt for sending Cox to France while his case was pending.

"We find that the briefs were amenable to the Government's characterization and the attorneys should be severely censured," said Chief Justice White, "but believe this can be done better by leaving them with the court instead of sending to cause repetition of such statements of their unbecoming character would tend to the contrary."

As to the constitutionality of the case, Chief Justice White said: